

TOPIC 4 (II): Pronoun

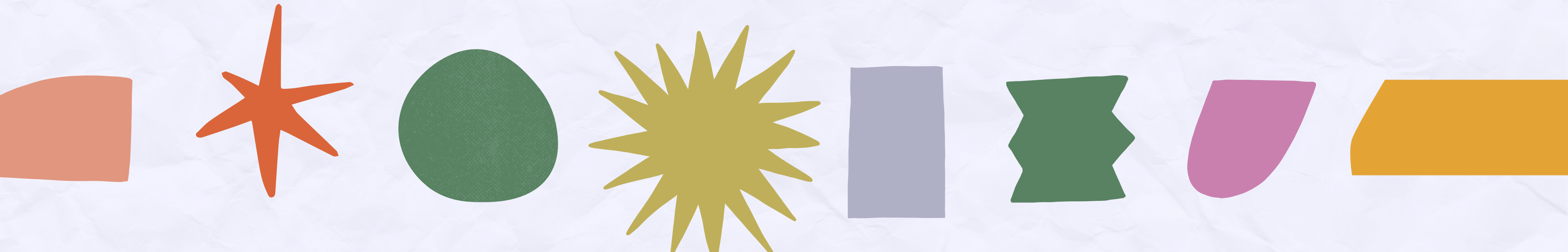
BY MISS RAHA



Doa starting class

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا وَارْزُقْنِي فَهْمًا

Oh Allah, increase me in knowledge and understanding



Understanding Pronoun

- **Definition of pronoun**
- **Types of pronouns**



Learning outcomes

1

Students will be able to define what a pronoun is.

2

Students will be able to differentiate between the various types of pronouns.

3

Students will be able to use different types of pronouns correctly in sentences.

What is Pronoun?

A pronoun is a word **used in place** of a noun.
The purpose is to avoid repetition and make sentences clearer.

Examples:

- he
- she
- it
- they
- who
- which

as subject		
	singular	plural
1 st person	I	we
2 nd person	you	you
3 rd person	he, she, it	they
as object		
	singular	plural
1 st person	me	us
2 nd person	you	you
3 rd person	him, her, it	them

Formula:



Pronoun as Subject

- A subject pronoun does the action in the sentence. Usually comes before the verb.

Pattern: **Subject pronoun** + verb + object.

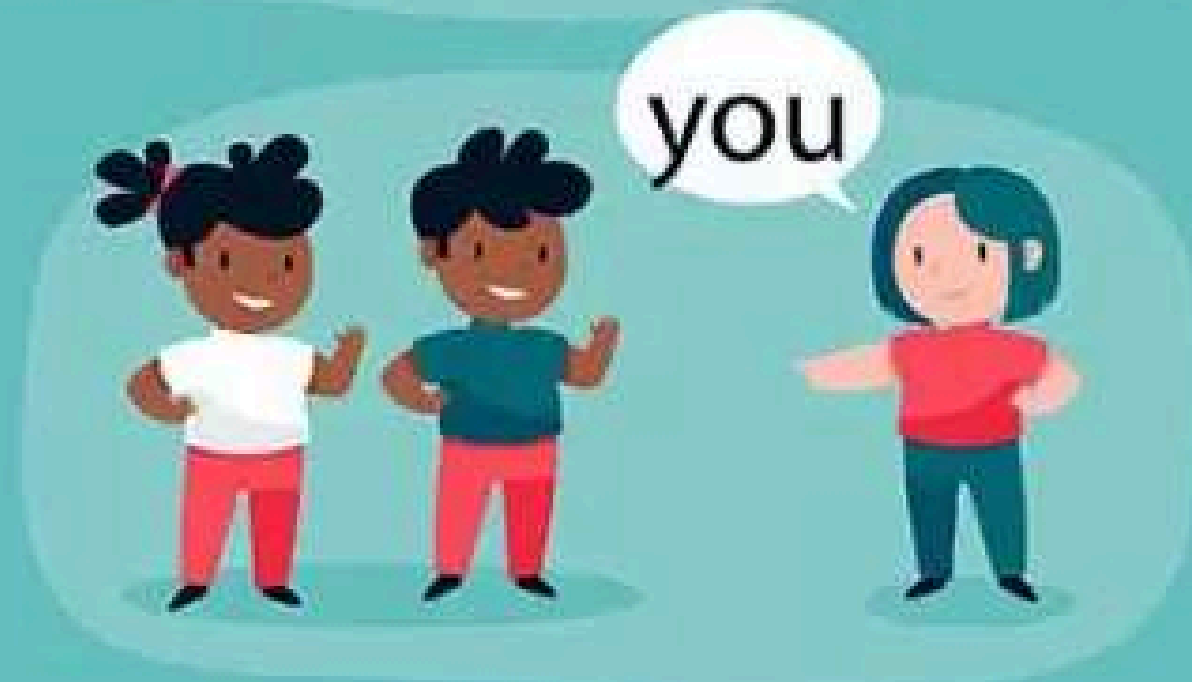
I eat rice.

Pronoun as Object

- An object pronoun receives the action. Usually comes after the verb or preposition.

Pattern: Subject + verb + **object pronoun**

Ahmad called **me**.



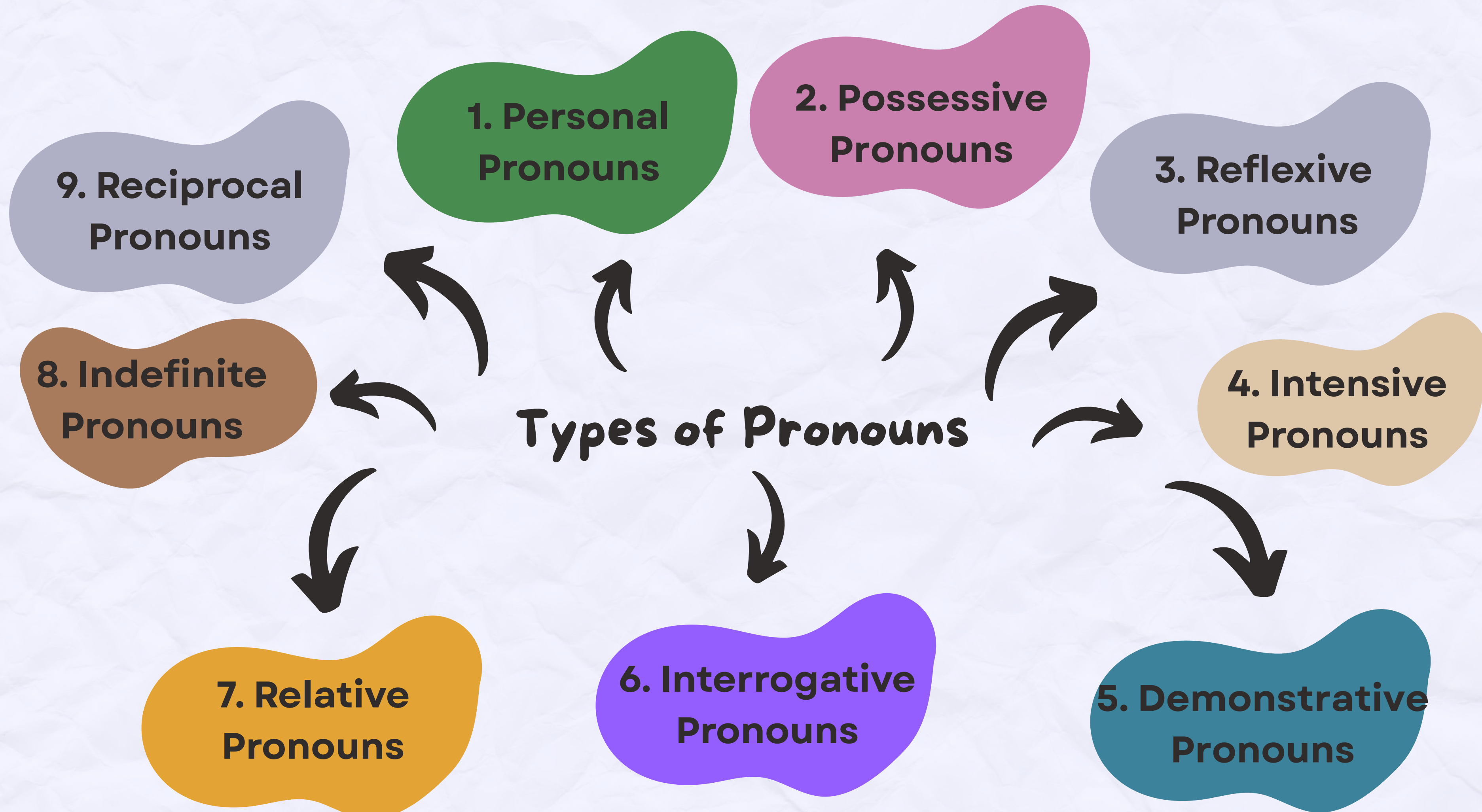
Why are pronouns important?



Avoid Repetition and Improve Clarity.

Pronouns replace nouns that have already been mentioned, which helps keep communication smooth and less redundant.

- **Without pronouns:** Maria went to Maria's car because Maria left Maria's bag in Maria's car.
- **With pronouns:** Maria went to her car because she left her bag in it.



1. Personal Pronouns

1

Definition:

These pronouns refer to **specific** people or things.

2

Examples:

I, you, he, she, it, we, they

3

Examples in sentence:

She loves to read books every evening.

I went to the store to buy some groceries.

4

Note:

The pronouns **it**, **they**, and **them** can also apply to objects.

2. Possessive Pronouns

1

Definition:

These pronouns show **ownership or possession** of something.

2

Examples:

mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

3

Examples in sentence:

That book is **mine**.

Is this pen **yours**?

4

Note:

Possessive pronouns **do not use apostrophes**. For example, its (possessive) is different from it's (a contraction of "it is").

3. Reflexive Pronouns

1

Definition:

Used when the **subject and the object of a sentence are the same** person or thing. They **reflect** the action back onto the subject.

2

Examples:

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

3

Examples in sentence:

She taught **herself** to play the guitar.
The cat cleaned **itself** after eating.

4

Note:

Not used in place of regular personal pronouns.

✗ Incorrect: Myself went to the store.

✓ Correct: I went to the store.

4. Intensive Pronouns

1

Definition:

These pronouns are used to **emphasize** a noun or pronoun already mentioned in the sentence.

2

Examples:

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

3

Examples in sentence:

The president **himself** attended the meeting.

We **ourselves** organized the entire event.

4

Note:

If you **remove** an intensive pronoun from a sentence, the sentence still **makes sense**.

Reflexive Pronouns VS Intensive Pronouns

S (P) + V + (RP) O

S (P)(RP) + V + O

Reflexive Pronoun (shows action reflecting back)	Intensive Pronoun (adds emphasis)
She prepared herself for the exam.	She herself prepared the meal.
I hurt myself while lifting a heavy box.	I myself fixed the broken chair.
They introduced themselves to the new teacher.	They themselves cleaned the entire classroom.
He blamed himself for the mistake.	He himself admitted the error.

5. Demonstrative Pronouns

1

Definition:

These pronouns are used to point to specific people, things, or ideas **based on distance or location**.

2

Examples:

this, that, these, those

3

Examples in sentence:

This is my favorite book.

Those are the shoes I was talking about.

4

Note:

This and **these** refer to things that are **near**.

That and **those** refer to things that are **far**.

6. Interrogative Pronouns

1

Definition:

These pronouns are used to **ask questions** and refer to unknown people or things.

2

Examples:

who, whom, whose, what, which

3

Examples in sentence:

Who is coming to the party?

Which is your backpack?

4

Note:

Use **who** as a subject and **whom** as an object.

Whose asks about **ownership**.

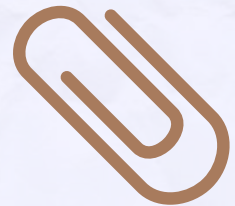
What and **which** are used for **asking about things or choices**.



Use of "Who" as a Subject: the doer of the action

Example: Who is calling you?

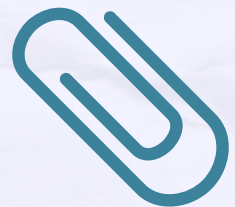
👉 **"Who" is the subject doing the action of calling.**



Use of "Whom" as an Object: the receiver of the action

Example: They are inviting whom to the wedding?

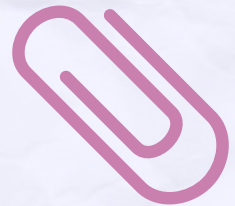
💡 **Tip: If you can answer the question with "him" or "her," use whom.**



"Whose" Asks About Ownership:

Example: Whose keys are on the table?

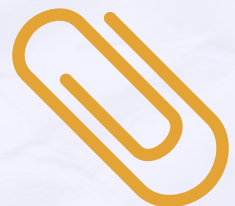
👉 **Asking who owns the keys**



"What" Ask About Things:

Example: What is your favorite subject?

👉 **Asking about any subject, not from a specific list.**

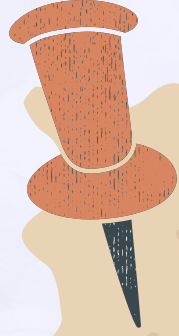


"Which" is used when there is a specific set of options to choose from.

Example: Which of these colors do you like best?

👉 **"Which" is used when there is a specific set of options to choose from.**

Quick tips



Use who:

If you can replace the word with he/she/they

Use whom:

If you can replace it with him/her/them

7. Relative Pronouns

1

Definition:

These pronouns are used to **connect** a clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun. It give more information about the noun.

2

Examples:

who, whom, whose, which, that

3

Examples in sentence:

The girl **who** won the race is my cousin.

The book **which** you gave me is interesting.

4

Note:

Who and **whom** refers to **people**.

Whose shows **possession**.

Which and **that** refers to **animals or things**.

8. Indefinite Pronouns

1

Definition:

Refer to **non-specific persons or things**.

2

Examples:

someone, anyone, everyone, no one, somebody, anybody, everybody, nobody, something, anything, everything, nothing

3

Examples in sentence:

Everyone is invited to the party.

Nobody knows the answer.

4

Note:

They do not refer to **any particular noun**.

9. Reciprocal Pronouns

1

Definition:

Used to show a **mutual relationship** or action between two or more people or things. They indicate that the action is shared.

2

Examples:

each other, one another

3

Examples in sentence:

The two friends helped **each other** with their homework.

The teammates congratulated **one another** after the victory.

4

Note:

Each other is usually used for **two people or things**.

One another is used for **more than two**.

Always used as **objects in a sentence**, not as subjects.





Task

Choose the correct pronoun from the options and fill in the blank.

1. I saw a girl _____ was singing beautifully. (who / whom / which)
2. They helped _____ during the group project. (each other / themselves / one another)
3. Has _____ seen my notebook? (anyone / someone / nobody)
4. He looked at _____ in the mirror. (him / himself / his)
5. The dog _____ barked all night kept us awake. (which / who / whom)

The background is a light blue-grey crumpled paper texture. Scattered across it are various colorful, hand-drawn geometric shapes. These include: a purple cloud-like shape at the top left; a yellow L-shape, a green pill-like shape, a pink ring, a green wavy-edged shape, a yellow trapezoid, a large yellow C-shape, an orange rectangle, a green triangle, a purple rectangle, and a yellow ring with a hole at the top; a black diamond, an orange star, a yellow scalloped shape, a pink semi-circle, a green circle, a pink trapezoid, an orange semi-circle, a green star, a purple C-shape, an orange trapezoid, and a black circle on the middle left; a large purple semi-circle, an orange ring, a yellow rectangle, and a yellow starburst at the bottom; and a yellow starburst at the bottom right.

Thank you